

LABOR CLAYTON

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San Francisco Naziists Stage Demonstration In Face of Opposition

San Francisco this week witnessed the spectacle of a few hundred members of the "German-American Bund" holding a two-day convention at which Hitler, Naziism and the swastika were lauded in terms which gave pain to true Americans and aroused the wrath of thousands of members of German-American organizations opposing Nazi adherents, and patriotic, fraternal and labor organizations, protesting against what they called "un-American ideals and activities," and carrying banners inscribed:

"Hitler-ist Nich" (Hitler is nothing); "Fight Fascism," and "Workers, Swat the Swastika."

From thousands of throats roared the slogan: "Down with the Nazis!" and "Let's get the Nazis!"

Police Check Opponents

California Hall, Polk and Turk streets, was filled for hours by admirers of Hitler and his policies, who sang German songs and listened to German oratory, while police outside the building with difficulty held the milling throngs of their opponents in check. As the meeting adjourned the police, who had prepared for a riot, were called upon to rescue the departing Bund members from the enraged street crowd.

The meeting was called to order by Henry Lage, president of the San Francisco Bund. The members wore steel gray shirts, with the Nazi emblem on the right sleeve, blue trousers, and black "overseas" caps, also leather belts over the shoulder. They gave the appearance of "storm troopers." While a band played German music they marched into the auditorium. The Nazi salute became unanimous. American flags and swastikas vied for honors and the band played "Baden Weiler Marsch," "Deutschland Uber Alles" and "Horst Wessel Lied."

Leader Explains Meaning

Because readers will wish to understand the meaning of this strange demonstration on American soil, the following account of the purposes and beliefs of the German-American Bund, as explained at Sunday night's session of the organization by Herman Schwinn, West Coast organizer, is given:

"We are here together tonight to give you an idea of the greatness of our movement.

"First of all, the German element is worth more to the United States than all the gold that has been found in California. Germans helped elect Lincoln and fought in the civil war. And it was the 30 per cent German blood in the United States Army, sad to say, that finally defeated Germany in the world war.

"No decent, full-blooded man can criticize us for showing our respect to our fatherland. Our fight is against communism in this country. Germany does not want to give the blessings of national socialism to this or any other country.

Complain Against "Aliens"

"The press, radio and films are controlled by aliens, not by Americans. Roosevelt's administration is filled with all kinds of pink and red Jews. Pressure by the Jews kept Germany from getting helium gas recently. A certain Jewish clique is

preventing the California farmer from selling his products to Germany today.

"The German-American Bund is not the foe of unionism, but labor should have democratic leaders, not directed by Moscow."

Schwinn attacked the alien criminal amnesty bill, which, he said, would give Secretary of Labor Perkins dictatorial powers which would enable her to keep "her friend, Harry Bridges," and others in the United States as long as they wanted to stay here.

The Racial Angle

"Our blood is gentle blood. We do not intend to give up our ideals without a fight," he said.

Schwinn said the Bund demanded an investigation of Congressman Dickstein and his "Moscow links," severance of United States diplomatic relations with Russia and installation of Gentiles in public office, prosecution of communists for high treason and strict enforcement of the neutrality act.

Last-minute attempts to halt the convention failed when the California Hall Association rejected an offer to compensate the association for any loss if the doors were locked against the

Agricultural Work

In San Fr.

The scheduled meeting of the National Council of Agricultural Workers in San Francisco June 5 has been postponed until Sunday, June 12, it was announced this week by Romeo F. Vatuone, president.

The reason for the postponement was that officers of the Council will not all be able to attend.

The meeting will be held in the assembly room of the Grant Building, 1095 Market street, headquarters of the California State Federation of Labor, beginning at 11 a. m.

Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, will address the meeting on organizational matters affecting agricultural workers.

The New 7-Cent Fare

San Francisco this week experienced the long-threatened increase in street car fares on the Market Street Railway, when the 7-cent and four rides for a quarter rate went into effect. Early results do not seem to indicate that the innovation will prove profitable to the company.

On the contrary, the Municipal Railway, which maintains the 5-cent fare, has so far experienced greatly increased business, necessitating the use of additional cars. On Tuesday, the first business day since the new fare went into effect, Municipal Railway business increased 15 per cent, according to officials.

There seems to be general resentment on the part of the public against the increased fares, and even the staid "Chronicle" prints the following dig at the antiquated Market Street lines:

The conventional one-armed paperhanger has nothing on one-man street car operators. They have to make change, sell cards good for four rides, crank the change boxes, issue transfers, watch traffic signals, start and stop the cars, open and close the doors, juggle pennies. Combination motormen-conductors on the Kearny street line yesterday had not only their hands, but their mouths filled. They held transfers and cards in their teeth.

Progressively Higher Standards of Living America's Salvation

An article of more than ordinary importance to the industrial world is contained in the June issue of the magazine "Fortune," the de luxe publication issued for and in behalf of "big business."

"Only business is to blame for government 'interference' in its affairs," the magazine says, and "in operating the capitalist economy American business has consistently misappropriated the principles of democracy." Continuing, "Fortune" says:

"American business has made use of those principles to its own enormous profit, but it has failed entirely to grasp the social implications of its profit-making.

Business Fails in Obligation

"As representing the capitalist economy, business has an obligation to build a workable economic system. But by 1932 it was evident that it had failed to do this.

"It had failed, and it has since failed, to provide approximately one-third of the American people with work, and hence failed to provide them with a livelihood, to say nothing of democratic opportunity.

"Today, although there is scarcity on every hand, modern industry limits its production, and although the demand is slight, it raises or maintains boomtime prices. The results are half-speed operation and masses of unemployed.

Two Alternatives Presented

"There are two alternatives. If the present system is allowed to work badly enough for long enough, it is conceivable that the people, seizing the economic power, will rise up against the principle of capitalism and abolish it in favor of public ownership of all industry and finance.

"Or again, if the system is allowed to work badly enough for long enough, it is conceivable that the people will tire, not of capitalism, but of democracy itself, and will accept the leadership of some powerful person who, by controlling alike the industrial forces and the political forces, will be able to guarantee them a livelihood.

"This utter sacrifice of liberty for security would be a 'solution' along the lines of fascism.

"American" Economy Is Solution

"Between those two unpalatable extremes lies an American economy. It is not an economy that any single man, any bright economist, can now define. It is not an economy that can be found by good luck, or by a single victory at the polls.

"It can be established only by business working with government, and government working with business, over a long period of years. TOWARD A PROGRESSIVELY HIGHER STANDARD OF LIVING DERIVED FROM INCENTIVES OF PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

"It is the only course open to business or government which does not lead inevitably into the fallacies of totalitarianism or state collectivism. And if business and government cannot find it together, nobody else can."

HARLAN'S CONSPIRACY CASE

A defense motion for a mistrial in the Harlan labor conspiracy case at London, Ky., now in its third week, was overruled by Federal District Judge H. Church Ford.

A.F.L. Political League Outlines Its Policies

Attacking circulated statements attributed to opposition propagandists, the American Federation of Labor Political League of California has issued a three-point declaration of policy as follows:

1. The American Federation of Labor Political League of California is representative only of American Federation of Labor unions in California, and has no connection with the so-called Labor's Non-Partisan League, the national and state body of the C. I. O., nor any other so-called union labor club, association or league.

2. The American Federation of Labor Political League of California is absolutely and strictly non-partisan and will consider indorsement of candidates only on the basis of their friendliness to labor, as indicated by deed or record, regardless of party affiliation.

Has Made No Indorsements

3. The American Federation of Labor Political League of California has not yet made any indorsements of candidates and will not do so until its next conference in Santa Barbara on July 9 and 10. All purported indorsements or indications of favoritism for any candidate by any officer, affiliated union, or members thereof, is without authority of the League.

Amplifying the declaration, the following joint statement was issued by C. J. Haggerty, Los Angeles, president, and Edward D. Vandeleur, San Francisco, secretary, of the League, in behalf of the executive board:

"Those who seek to use organized labor, as represented by the fifty-seven-year-old American Federation of Labor, as a political stepping stone, are busy circulating all kinds of propaganda,

some deliberately vicious and some meaningless and unintelligent.

"Statements have been circulated which were intended to convey the idea that the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. are working hand in hand in connection with the July conference of the American Federation of Labor Political League of California.

Refutes False Statements

"Statements and inferences have gone out indicating that various so-called independent labor-political groups were considering indorsements of candidates in behalf of the American Federation of Labor Political League of California. All of these are false.

"The policy of the A. F. of L. Political League of California was clearly, definitely and democratically set by adoption of resolutions by the entire conference body in March, attended by several hundred delegates. This policy must and will be strictly adhered to unless changed by vote of the delegates at the July conference.

"District committees in the various political subdivisions of the state have been authorized by the League to consider qualifications of candidates and will bring their recommendations to the July conference for consideration of the entire body.

"Indulgence in partisanship is not permissible. We will consider candidates only on their merit in regard to friendliness or unfriendliness to labor. The records of incumbents have been submitted to all affiliated unions. In regard to new aspirants for office on whom we have no information from definite records we are obtaining information from district committees and other reliable sources.

"District committees are already busy holding meetings and assembling information, and will make their final reports after the filings for office close on June 25. Their reports will be presented direct to the Santa Barbara conference July 9."

Employees of State Institution Celebrate Anniversary of Union

Mrs. Helen D. Lawson of Sausalito favors the Labor Clarion with the following interesting item of news relative to the observance of the first anniversary of the organization of the employees of the Eldredge State Home as members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees:

The occasion was marked with a picnic and dance at Oak Park, Sonoma County, on the evening of Tuesday, May 10, attended by about 350 persons.

After a well-served supper the orchestra of the Home rendered music for dancing in the pavilion. An enormous birthday cake, made by the wife of one of the members, was served.

The members of this group, says Mrs. Lawson, should receive especial recognition.

Union Label Exhibition To Be Annual Feature

The American Federation of Labor Union Label and Industrial Exhibition, which ran from May 16 to May 21 in Cincinnati, proved such a success that it will be made an annual feature, says an A. F. of L. news release.

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, is now considering applications from several cities for next year's show. More than 150,000 persons visited the exhibit during the six days, Ornburn estimated.

The high point of the Cincinnati exposition came May 20 with the visit of President William Green, Governor Martin L. Davey of Ohio, and Mayor James Stewart of Cincinnati.

All three participated in a speaking program that night in the Music Hall Auditorium which was crowded to the topmost gallery seats with 3500 spectators. Many more thousands were turned away.

Governor Davey set the keynote of the meeting when he announced, "Ohio is an American Federation of Labor state."

President Green, in an extemporaneous talk, paid tribute to the exposition and its sponsors. Just before his appearance in the auditorium, Green delivered a fifteen-minute address carried over a nation-wide hookup of the National Broadcasting System, in which he urged the American public to demand goods bearing the union label when making purchases.

President Green was deeply impressed by his tour of the exhibition during the afternoon. With Director General Ornburn acting as his guide, the A. F. of L. leader inspected each booth during his two-hour visit.

NEWSPAPER STRIKE SETTLED

The Newspaper Guild strike against the Duluth (Minn.) "Herald" and the Duluth "News-Tribune" has been settled by agreement, ratified by a referendum vote. The settlement is based on proposals offered by the Allied Printing Trades committee, representing A. F. of L. unions, though the Guild belongs to the C. I. O. About one hundred go back to work. The settlement brings a five-day, forty-hour week to employees of the commercial departments and a five and one-half-day, forty-hour week to advertising solicitors. Wage demands are submitted to arbitration. The editorial department employees had the short week already.

President Ryan of Longshoremen Honored for Outstanding Service

The National Maritime Association, at its annual memorial services on the Custom House steps in New York to honor Americans who died at sea in the last year, made Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, the recipient of the General Nolan-Admiral Stirling American Merchant Marine Achievement Trophy for outstanding service to American shipping. The presentation of the award was made by Mrs. Lily W. Reed, chairman of the association.



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Unions Should Grasp Housing Act Benefits

Pursuant to authority contained in a resolution adopted by the last convention of the A. F. of L., President William Green has, in an official communication, directed all state federations of labor and city central bodies to constitute housing committees for the purpose of securing the full measure of benefit and protection from the operation of the United States Housing Act and related state and local housing laws for the members of unions and their families. It is declared to be especially important that such housing committees provide for effective labor representation on state and local housing authorities and take an active and responsible part in all activities under the Housing Act, including the proper initiation and management of low-rent housing projects, as well as the safeguarding of fair wages and working conditions during their construction.

The convention also declared that while the Housing Act represents a great legislative victory for labor, certain cuts and amendments in the measure seriously limit its scope and prevent action in many localities. These necessitate further legislative action under labor leadership.

Senator Wagner and Representative Steagall have introduced bills the effect of which will be to carry out the expression of the A. F. of L. convention on the subject. The measures are designated as S. 3911 (by Wagner) and H. R. 10417 (by Steagall), and President Green requests that friends of the proposed legislation wire their support of the bills to the United States Housing Act to Senators Wagner and Elbert Thomas, Congressman Steagall and to senators and congressmen from one's own state.

Quebec Anti-Labor Legislation Threat at International Unions

The Duplessis government of Quebec at the fag-end of the session of the legislature brought in a bill which, if it had passed in its original form, would have been the most serious threat yet aimed at international unions in the province. Though amendments eliminated the most dangerous feature, the measure as passed may still be a source of mischief.

The bill was somewhat dubiously entitled "An Act to facilitate the exercise of certain rights." As originally drafted, says Gustave Francq, secretary of the Quebec Federation of Labor, "the bill embodied the intention to destroy the international unions by creating the fear on the part of their members that being parties to a non-incorporated group would expose them, individually and collectively, to responsibility for damages caused by the group or any member thereof. An employer suing for damages on account of a strike or picketing might have seized a union member's personal bank account or home." (The National Catholic Syndicates are incorporated.)

As amended the act provides that the summoning of any non-incorporated group before the courts of the province may be effected by summoning one of the officers thereof and "that judgment rendered in any cause may be executed against all the movable or immovable property of such group." This removes the threat to individual

members. Aside from the Bricklayers and Long-shoremen, few international unions have immovable property in the province, and they do not have to keep their funds in the province.

Still the act, along with other acts, may be a mischievous weapon in the government's fight to undermine the internationals.

In event of a strike, says Col. J. A. Calder, King's Counsel, and legal adviser of the Quebec Civil Liberties Union, a third party could start a suit to attach any funds being sent into Quebec to help the strikers.

Office Manager of Olympic Club Is Cited for Inciting to Riot

A citation was issued by the district attorney's office against Joseph Walker, office manager of the Olympic Club, against which the culinary crafts are carrying on a strike, to show cause at 10 a. m. Saturday why he should not be arrested on a charge of inciting to riot.

William Jacobson, a striker, and his attorney, Melvin Belli, asked a warrant, asserting Walker several days ago pointed a finger at Jacobson and said, "This man has been stooling on us. Go get him, boys." They said three or four men ran out of the club and beat the picket.

Assistant District Attorney Ralph St. Sure of the bond and warrant office issued the citation.

Warning Issued

Warning against the operations of an organization known as the Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association, with headquarters in San Francisco, was issued this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor.

"If any such organization exists, reliable sources are unable to definitely identify it," Vandeleur said. "The California State Insurance Department and the San Francisco Better Business Bureau have no record of it, and their investigators have been unable to check on its activities."

Vandeleur also reported that a check had been made with business agents of unions in agricultural areas, and that all organizers had been asked to be on the lookout for details concerning it, without success.

Romeo F. Vatuone, president of the National Council of Agricultural Workers, also reported his organization had no information on the association.

"Unless and until we can obtain reliable and definite information on activities of this group we are advising all members of organized labor to beware of it," Vandeleur said. "Any information concerning its operations will be appreciated."

First advice of the operations of the "association" came from the intelligence service of the American Federation of Labor in Washington.

I. F. T. U. Turns Down Russian Labor Unions

The American Federation of Labor won its fight against admission of the Russian labor unions to the International Federation of Trade Unions when the executive council of the I. F. T. U. voted 16 to 4 to adopt a recommendation rejecting a Russian application for membership, says an Oslo, Norway, dispatch to I. L. N. S.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., presented American labor's opposition to admission of the Russian unions, which he charged were creatures of the Russian Communist dictatorship and were no more free than the official labor organizations of Germany and Italy.

Woll acted in accordance with a decision taken by the A. F. of L. executive council at its meeting in February.

Twenty-six European and other national labor organizations, with a membership estimated at nearly twenty millions were represented at the meeting of the I. F. T. U. executives in the Norwegian capital.

The meeting adopted a unanimous declaration expressing sympathy for the Mexican workers in "their fight to regain control of the oil fields."

LOW FUEL SUPPLY

Avoid allowing the gasoline supply to run low, advises the Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. Lint and other foreign substance may become drawn into the fuel line when the tank gets too low, causing misfiring and other motor troubles.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1938

Committee of Forty-three

If anything were needed to discredit the activities of the Committee of Forty-three in thrusting itself into labor affairs in San Francisco it was furnished this week with the publication of the report of one of its "investigating" committees on the "hot" milk dispute and the editorial comment thereon by the daily newspapers.

This committee, composed of three leading and respected citizens, charges the "Central Labor Council" with breaking its own rules and has much to say about the "jurisdiction" of that body. The fact that this committee did not ascertain the right name of the organization which it condemns does not speak highly of the impartial "investigating" ability of its committeemen.

The publication of this report, with its one-sided decisions on controversial subjects, will do more to antagonize union labor than anything the Committee of Forty-three could have done; and the snap judgment of the newspapers will not help in harmonizing the conflicting groups.

Brandeis Wins Long Fight

Justice Brandeis some weeks ago saw his sixteen-year-old struggle for common sense in one big matter of taxation crowned with success. In 1922 the Supreme Court, by a vote of 6 to 3, declared that a state—Oklahoma—could not tax the profits of oil companies which operated on lands leased from the United States. Brandeis led the dissenters. Ten years later, in 1932, the Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, declared that the United States income tax could not be applied to the profits of oil companies which leased lands from Oklahoma. Justice Brandeis wrote one of the strongest dissenting opinions that even he ever penned, and Justices Stone, Roberts and Cardozo joined him.

In March of this year the matter came up again; and this time Brandeis was on the winning side. Chief Justice Hughes wrote the decision, in which he said:

"We are convinced that the rulings in *Gillespie vs. Oklahoma* (1922) and *Burnet vs. Coronado Oil & Gas Co.* (1932) are out of harmony with correct principle and accordingly they should be, and they now are overruled."

Let no one imagine that this is a small thing. Congressman Lewis of Maryland, a profound student of taxes, estimates that the court's decision in 1932 has cost the federal treasury at least \$3,000,000,000. Quite a number of men could be put to work on three billion dollars.

Speaking of tax exemptions, don't forget the federal courts. Justices Black and Reed are the only men on the Supreme Court who pay income taxes on their salaries.

Labor's Economic Views Indorsed

Should any reputable labor publication in the United States have sprung on the public its conviction that the economic views of "big business" provide the only solution for the industrial and economic ills of the country and have advocated their general adoption in logical and convincing language, every daily newspaper in the United States would have heralded the event with screaming headlines and jubilant editorials. It would have been hailed as a vindication of the superior intellect and intelligence of the master minds of "big business" by the spokesmen for labor.

Last week there was printed in most of the daily newspapers that use the United Press service an article probably the most unusual that has been printed relating to the industrial crisis in the period since 1929. It was nothing less than an indorsement of a high-class magazine ("Fortune") supported by "big business," of the economic doctrines that have been promulgated by the American Federation of Labor for many years past as the remedy for the industrial and social ills of our country. These doctrines are incorporated in the pronouncement that prosperity for America hinges upon a "progressively higher standard of living derived from incentives of private enterprise." This, of course, carries with it the implication of progressively higher wages with which the workers can purchase larger quantities of the goods which they produce.

Simple though this remedy for depression is, there have been few representatives of industry who have recognized its efficacy—among them the late E. L. Filene, Boston merchant prince, who spent his last days in proclaiming it to the world, with little sympathy from his associates.

Despite this recognition of the economic views of labor, it is noted that not one of the "capitalistic" dailies has thought it important enough to comment upon, so far as the Labor Clarion is aware. Yet there is every reason to believe that the return of prosperity awaits a general recognition of these truths by the business and industrial world.

Pity the Poor Employer

Some queer statements and muddled philosophy are finding their way into the public prints in the endeavor to popularize the idea of the "Committee of Forty-three." For instance, the following, quoted in the daily press as the expression of Roger A. Lapham, "chairman of the Industrial Association and member of the Committee of Forty-three," almost moves one to tears as the difficulties of the employers "in scrapping for a greater percentage of the total pot" are contemplated. Said Lapham:

"The labor leader is on the job twenty-four hours a day to get what he can for his men in the way of increased wages, shorter hours and what have you. That's his job, and he is no amateur."

"The employer, on the other hand, has not only got to produce his products or sell his services with an eye to the cash till, but he has got to do so in competition with other employers in the same line of trade."

"It is a much more difficult task for your competitive employers to sit around a table and bargain collectively with labor on wages, hours and other things while your sales organizations are scrapping for a greater percentage of the total pot."

Hubbard "Draws Long Bow"

There is no particular point to the following story by United Press except that it shows how undue prominence often is given to persons who have no connection whatever with events of national import. To connect Harry Bridges with the appointment of an ambassador to the court of St.

James seems ludicrous in the extreme. Says the U. P. scribe:

"Joseph P. Kennedy was appointed ambassador to Great Britain because as chairman of the United States Maritime Commission he dared to lock horns with labor, N. M. Hubbard Jr. charged yesterday."

"Hubbard, retiring president of the Navy League of the United States, made the charge in a speech at the league's annual meeting."

"Kennedy," he said, "took the bull by the horns in the Algic case and successfully prosecuted leaders of the mutinous crew. But the bull thereupon tossed Kennedy across the Atlantic to the Court of St. James and Madame Secretary of Labor smiled the contented smile of the cat that had just swallowed the canary."

"Even the bulldog features of John L. Lewis relaxed a little and the alien Australian Communist (Harry Bridges), to whom Lewis had given command of American maritime affairs on the Pacific, promptly resumed his swagger and his bullying tactics."

A woman calling herself Bessie Abbott Ochs, "president of the Neutral Thousands," has been regaling the public over the radio with dissertations on "how we women are working to save our seaport commerce." From all reports she appears to be rather confused about her subject; but on one subject she seems to be quite positive—that the union men and women of California are a bold, bad lot, and that they should be suppressed in the manner advocated by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Los Angeles and other union-busting organizations. Is it possible that the M. & M. is paying her expenses? If so it is generally agreed that it is getting little for its money.

The sponsors of the Cincinnati Union Label Exhibition, held during the week commencing May 16, proudly proclaim that more than 150,000 persons attended the exhibit. Which compares very favorably with the 275,000 reliably declared to have attended the similar show in San Francisco held from May 12 to 15 by the Union Label Section. The Cincinnati Exhibition also is to be made an annual affair.

With the coal operators of Harlan County, Kentucky, on trial for their lives for the murder of union organizers and workers, and Governor Hague of New Jersey being investigated by the La Follette committee, it may become apparent that it is at least unpopular to attempt to run American commonwealths, or their divisions, for the exclusive benefit of the employing class.

The Jewish population of Germany has dropped 60 per cent under Nazi persecution, and the Nazis brag of it. Among the forced emigrants are Albert Einstein, foremost mathematical astronomer in the world, and Richard Willstatter, one of the world's great chemists. What fools as well as criminals these Nazis be!

Faced with the plain proof that Czechoslovakia will fight, and notified that invasion of that country means war with France and Britain, Hitler backs down. It is a welcome respite, and that is all. Let no one undertake the impossible task of guessing what a megalomania moron like Hitler will do next.

LET US HAVE PEACE!

My stand on the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. is therefore clear: I stand for peace. I stand for it not as a neutral, but as an extreme partisan. I want peace because it is to the best interests of both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. I urge it because it is a vital necessity for you and me—for our organization, and for all labor, and for all the American people.—M. Zaritsky.

The Stain

"A child's cry in the darkness curses deeper
Than a man in his wrath."—E. B. Browning.

Where a silvery stream is flowing
Through a green and sun-flecked glade,
Little children are playing,
Care-free and unafraid;
I hear their ringing laughter,
Their lithesome forms I see,
And borne on the summer breezes
Gay songs float up to me.

But I'm thinking of other children,
The sorrowing ones of earth,
Robbed of the rights of children,
Its innocent playtime mirth;
I hear their sobs in the darkness,
Their cries of pain and fear,
And see in their faces the longing
For all that a child holds dear.

Frail are these tender blossoms
That fall in the spoiler's path,
Where greed and the lust for power
Trample them down in wrath;
Helpless they cower and tremble,
Weary are they and sad,
Whose voices should trill with laughter,
Whose faces be bright and glad.

Oh! sons of a mighty nation,
Hosts of a far-flung land,
Do we need the wealth we garner
From a baby's toil-worn hand?
If we smile when young hearts are breaking,
And listlessly turn away,
Unheeding the woes of children
Too weary to romp and play—
Some day at the bar of Justice
We shall stand with this stain defiled,
And read our condemnation
In the face of a little child.

—A. Merriam Conner.

The above poem was sent to the Labor Clarion by Frank W. Trower of the Trower Lumber Company, who says its publication "should aid the cause of prevention of child labor. The author," he says, "is A. Merriam Conner of North San Juan, Nevada County. Mrs. Conner is the daughter of one of the Argonauts of 1850 who settled in that region. She has been blind for the past five years, but writes on her typewriter and conducts a monthly column of poetry and comment for two California lumber journals. Adeline Merriam Conner is most highly regarded by the lumbermen of California. Her husband, Fred E. Conner, was in the lumber trade in Sacramento and Nevada counties for many years. They live in a little mountain retreat they saved when his business was washed out by the depression."

Too Much Powder

(Emporia, Kan., "Gazette")

Our beloved President is playing with his little tin sailors too much these days. He is a great man for hobbies, and when it isn't his stamp collection it's his navy—the difference between the two hobbies being that the taxpayers pay for the navy.

Generally speaking, a naval defense is offense. A navy such as he is building, capable of starting a fight 2000 miles from our shores, becomes not a national defense but an arm of attack.

We have got American soldiers pretty well soured on leaving this continent. The President couldn't get half a billion for an arm of defense that would ship American soldiers all over the map. But because the people don't realize that a navy with too much fuel space in its hold, capable of cruising far and wide, is not a defense but an offensive weapon, we are in for trouble in the faraway places of the earth.

We are now building a bigger navy than England's, and England has a far-flung empire in the far corners of the globe, set in seven seas, and we have a continental domain with only one island group now really ours, more than a thousand miles

from our front door. We just don't need so much navy. There is too much powder in this administration.

It Can't Happen Here?

Only last month newspapers reported the dictum of Fuehrer Hitler that the German people are to be deprived of their beloved bock beer. For once, Hitler does not seem to be original. According to the "Brewery Worker" the Welfare Board of Nobles County, Minnesota, sent out an order that old-age pensioners and unemployed workers on W.P.A. must not purchase any beer with their money. To make its dictum effective the board, in good Nazi fashion, furnished every beer parlor and tavern with a list of the recipients "with the mandate that they not be served." The implications of this ruling are well stated by the "Brewery Worker": "If today anybody can tell another group not to buy beer, tomorrow the members of that group can be told what to eat, what to wear, what to read and how to comport themselves. It is the thin edge of complete dictatorship working its way into the constitutional rights of our citizens." "This is an evil precedent" which "should be scotched at the very outset." To all of which we say Amen!—"Social Security."

News From Washington

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

The Senate Appropriations Committee, in reporting out the recovery bill passed by the House, has made amendments which come pretty close to being a declaration of war on labor.

First of these is the amendment which provides that:

"In the event the Congress . . . shall establish minimum rates of pay for persons employed by private employers in any occupation, such minimum rates of pay shall apply to persons in similar occupations employed on projects" of the W.P.A.

The wage-hour bill coming up in the House fixes a minimum wage for the first year of 25 cents an hour for a forty-four hour week. This comes to \$11 a week. The average W.P.A. wage for the whole country now is \$15 a week; lower in the South, to be sure; but higher in some Northern cities. The Senate committee amendment would take the minimum wage, which almost everyone agrees is too low, and make it the maximum for relief workers.

* * *

The other amendment put in by the Senate Appropriations Committee soaks both labor and consumer. It forbids any funds appropriated for the P.W.A. to be spent on any project "which will compete with any existing privately owned or operated public utility—the rates of which are now subject to public regulations."

How this amendment gets the consumer in the neck is easy to see. "Public regulation" has been so hampered in this country, mainly by federal courts, that domestic rates for electricity in most of our land are twice as high as in a large part of Canada. Only competition by publicly owned plants brings them down.

The Public Works Administration has examined and approved forty-nine projects for utilities, at an estimated cost of \$56,780,026. It is further estimated that these projects would furnish, directly and indirectly, 451,752 man-months of work. All those forty-nine projects probably would be forbidden by the amendment, forty-six of them certainly would be forbidden.

* * *

When the bill to continue federal insurance of bank deposits came before the House, Clyde Williams of Missouri said:

"Mr. Chairman, this bill is entirely without controversy so far as I understand it. Had the administration passed no other bill than the bank deposit insurance law, it would be entitled to the lasting gratitude of the American people."

Comment on World Events

The Supreme Court of the United States has changed more in the last three years than any other part of the federal government.

Three years ago the reactionary majority of the court, usually 5 to 4 but sometimes reaching 6 to 3, was sitting pretty on the ruins of almost everything the "new deal" had tried to do. It had nullified the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Coal Act, the Railroad Retirement Act. It had revived the infamy of the Adkins decision of 1923, which knocked out minimum wages for women in the District of Columbia, by knocking out the New York minimum wage law in the Tipaldo case.

Justice Butler was saying for the court: "The state is without power by any form of legislation to prohibit, change or nullify contracts between employers and adult women workers as to the amount of wages to be paid." Justice Sutherland was intoning for the court: "The relation of employer and employee is a local relation. At common law it is one of the domestic relations." (When you can spare the time and stand the necessary stimulants, try to imagine "domestic relations" between United States Steel and 240,000 steel workers.) Justice Roberts, for the court, was killing the Railroad Retirement Act by a quibble which roused this indignant protest from Chief Justice Hughes:

"The government's power is conceived to be limited to a requirement that the railroads dismiss their superannuated employees, throwing them out helpless, without any reasonable provision for their protection."

* * *

While now, after only three years—

The Supreme Court has openly and avowedly kicked the Adkins and Tipaldo decisions downstairs, and ratified state minimum wage laws in the Parrish case.

It has thrown "domestic relations" between employer and worker into the waste basket by upholding the Wagner Act in the Jones & Laughlin case.

It is lopping off, acre by acre and field by field, the tax exempt territory which the old Supreme Court staked out.

* * *

There was a pleasant little ceremony in the office of Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington recently. Senator Bone last year brought in and secured the passage of a bill creating a National Cancer Institute for research into the disease which, let alone and given time enough, never fails to kill. He not only introduced this bill, but he got every senator to sign it with him as co-author.

At the ceremony the other day—the Grange of the State of Washington, the railroad unions, the A. F. of L. unions and the C. I. O. unions of the same state, presented Senator Bone with a big mahogany frame—containing the letter which President Roosevelt wrote to Bone congratulating him on his bill, and the pen with which the President signed the bill. Do the workers and farmers of this country appreciate the good work done for health by their officials? The answer is hanging on Senator Bone's office wall.

TO ERR IS HUMAN

Editor Labor Clarion:

In your item, "Funds for Italian Propaganda," beside making the fantastic charge that Italy is financing "subversive activities in foreign democracies," your Paris report makes the slight error of stating that the sum to be spent in a year for subsidies to Italian schools—or rather after-schools (and tourist advertising)—is \$65,000,000, while in fact it is only \$6,500,000 (124 million lire).

Said after-schools here, beside teaching the Italian language, teach physical education and are under the supervision of American authorities.

ALEXIS BERTUSI.

P. S. The above corrected figures were in a U. P. dispatch printed in the "News" of May 6.

The Upholsterers' Label

San Francisco Local No. 28 of the Upholsterers' International Union has addressed a communication to "Furniture Dealers of the Northern California District" comparing former chaotic conditions in the industry, when non-union conditions prevailed and unsound and unfair competition was at its peak, with the present situation under established fair wages, hours and working conditions.

The communication further states that the public has long demanded proof as to the guarantee of goods made under fair conditions, and cites the popularity of the union label as such proof having been demonstrated at the recent Union Label Exhibition held in San Francisco.

Due to the unfair competition of furniture brought into California from the East and South, manufactured under sweatshop conditions, with wages as low as 15 cents an hour, and lacking laws governing sanitation and inspection, Local No. 28 declares that it has been forced to declare all furniture unfair which does not bear the union label of the Upholsterers. This ban will include that manufactured in the San Francisco Bay district not bearing the union emblem. Co-operation of the furniture dealers is requested by the union in this campaign.

Appended to the union's letter is a list of fourteen upholstery manufacturers in San Francisco and five in Oakland entitled to the use of the union label on their product. Purchasers of upholstered furniture should make demand for the union label and thus lend the substantial aid that means so much to the fair manufacturers and to the workers in the industry.

THIS HAS FAMILIAR SOUND

Four or five high-pressure salesmen are trying to put across a Union Label Guide in Tacoma, being brought from Seattle for that purpose. This book is without any authorization by the Tacoma Central Labor Council. It is being printed for private profit by private parties who are exploiting the label movement for that purpose. One man who was approached at his business place and declined to put an advertisement in the book was being read a lesson that he got a lot of patronage from union men. The business man, himself formerly active in union label work, promptly refused in emphatic terms to tolerate the pressure. He reported the matter to the secretary of the Central Labor Council.—Tacoma "Labor Advocate."

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SEEK PICKETING CURB

A petition containing 70,250 signatures was filed in Los Angeles this week, seeking to enact by the initiative method an ordinance establishing stringent regulation of picketing. The petition had been circulated by Southern Californians, Inc., a recognized anti-labor group, after Mayor Shaw had vetoed a similar ordinance.

EMPLOYMENT IN TWELFTH DISTRICT

Since the summer of 1937, says the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, the number of workers employed at district mills and factories has dropped sharply and almost continuously. Total wages have declined somewhat more rapidly than the number of employees. Average weekly earnings of those remaining on factory payrolls have been curtailed to some extent, largely through shorter working periods, although there have been small reductions in wage rates since January. By mid-April employment at district factories had receded to the April, 1935, level, and total factory payrolls were about the same as in the spring of 1936.

Supreme Justice Black Believes Constitution Means What It Says

Though lacking the personal interest of some of the recent labor case decisions of the Supreme Court, quite as important was the holding of the court that the federal income tax applies to and can be collected from state employees engaged in work not absolutely essential to the existence of the state. The question at issue was the attempt of the federal government to collect income taxes on the salaries of employees of the Port Authority of New York. The court, by 5 to 2, upheld the government.

Justice Black, as has happened often before, went farther. He held that the sixteenth amendment gives Congress power to tax incomes "from whatever source derived," and intimated that it is high time the court wiped out the whole series of exemptions.

Delay in Mooney Case

With adjournment, this week, of the U. S. Supreme Court for its summer recess hope for a decision by that body on the pending proceedings in behalf of Tom Mooney vanish until the October term.

Only one copy of the testimony and exhibits in the case was filed, this being with permission of the court in order to reduce expense to the defendant. It will hence be necessary for each of the nine justices to review, in turn, the one copy, said to consist of 18,000 pages.

Assurances are understood to have been received that the court will pass upon the case shortly after reconvening for its fall session.

Attention, Secretaries!

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Shasta Dam Bid

A news dispatch from Sacramento this week announced that Pacific Constructors, Inc., of Los Angeles had submitted the low bid for construction of the huge Shasta dam, key unit of the Central Valleys water and power project. The firm's offer was \$35,939,450.

The dam, to be located on the upper Sacramento river, twelve miles north of Redding, will be the second largest concrete dam in the world. Its only rivals will be Boulder dam on the Colorado river and Grand Coulee dam on the Columbia river. The successful bidder will be allowed 5½ years to complete the dam.

It is stated that the structure when finished will present a pile of concrete higher than the Telephone building, as long as the distance from the Ferry building to the Palace hotel, and as thick at the base as the distance between Market and Mission streets.

TELEVISION ON MARKET

Communicating Systems, Inc., of New York, announces it will soon offer a television receiver to the public for \$125. The company said it had received orders for fifty sets. These will be the first to reach the open market.

Questions and Answers

On Old-Age Insurance Provisions of the Social Security Act

Some 40 per cent of the total population of California has applied for Social Security Accounts under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Because of the vast number of persons who come under this program this newspaper is publishing a series of questions and answers for the benefit of its readers.

Q. If I am entitled to receive monthly federal old-age retirement benefits will these benefits be paid while I continue working?

A. No. Your monthly federal old-age retirement benefits will be reduced by one month's benefit for every month during any part of which you work in regular employment.

Q. If I am entitled to receive monthly benefits will these continue until my death, regardless of how long I live?

A. Yes, as long as you are not in regular employment.

Q. Will my monthly federal old-age insurance benefits be reduced if I have an income of my own from savings or investments?

A. No. The amount of these payments is determined solely on the basis of your wages between December 31, 1936, and the day before your sixty-fifth birthday. The benefits are not reduced if you have an income from savings or investments, nor are they increased if you are in financial need.

Q. If I have worked for a company that has its own pension system can I still receive my full federal old-age insurance benefits?

A. Yes. Pensions you may receive from other sources will not prevent your receiving your full federal old-age insurance benefits.

Applications for old-age insurance lump-sum payments (now payable) should be addressed to J. B. Cress, Manager, Social Security Board, 785 Market street, San Francisco, California.

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Guard Labor Standards In Government Contracts

The benefits conferred on working men and women by certain types of federal labor legislation are revealed in the report of the Division of Public Contracts, U. S. Department of Labor, that "since the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act went into effect, September 28, 1936, 7279 contracts, valued at \$409,385,245, have been awarded to firms throughout the United States and its territories which have agreed to comply with its stipulations."

"During the week ended April 21, 1938," the report added, "twelve government agencies reported seventy-one contracts valued at \$2,133,973 (of this amount \$64,817 was for contracts of indefinite amounts based on last year's purchases and which purchases are to be made if, when, and where needed) as compared with last week, when ten government agencies reported seventy-six contracts valued at \$3,845,490. During this period the executive departments reported forty-six contracts valued at \$1,626,002, the emergency organizations reported twenty-one contracts valued at \$304,536, and the independent establishments reported four contracts valued at \$203,434."

The Walsh-Healey Act

The Walsh-Healey Act was passed by the Congress of the United States in June, 1936. Its enactment had the complete support of the American Federation of Labor. The law provided that after September 28, 1936, all government specifications and contracts involving the purchase of \$10,000 or more of supplies, or loans or grants, must contain provisions for paying the prevailing rate of wages to be determined by the secretary of labor, that employees of these contractors must not work more than eight hours in any day or forty hours in any week, that boys under 16 years of age and girls under 18 years of age must not be employed and that all work must be done in sanitary buildings and decent surroundings. The law also prohibited the employment of convict labor. The measure does not apply to construction work.

Employers who believe it is their inherent right under the Constitution of the United States to impose long hours, low wages and sweatshop conditions on labor generally, employ prison labor because it is cheaper than free labor, and coin into profits the labor of young people without restriction, put up a terrific fight against the passage of the Walsh-Healey bill. But a Congress dominated by humanitarian ideas, backed up by the solid and unflinching influence of the American Federation of Labor and other progressive groups, made the bill the law of the land.

Opposition to the Measure

Animated by a vindictive opposition to the decent labor standards of the Walsh-Healey Act, a number of large contractors, carried away by the unwarranted belief that they could whip the government into subservience to their reactionary principles, undertook to prevent the administration of the act by refusing to bid for government work coming under its provisions. But finally the management of the steel industry, sensitive to the growing condemnation of public opinion, changed its policy of virulent opposition to the measure and finally applied the forty-hour basic work week. Other industries interested in government contracts bowed to the wisdom of the steel industry,

and opposition to the measure gradually sank to the zero point. And now the Department of Labor reports that since the act went into effect on September 28, 1936, its labor provisions have been applied to firms awarded 7279 contracts for products valued at \$409,385,245.

An examination of the list of commodities purchased under these contracts shows that they include many varied industries—food and kindred products, textiles and textile products, chemicals and allied products; asphalt, coal and petroleum products; stone, clay and glass products; iron, steel and their products; non-ferrous metals and their alloys; machinery; electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, and transportation equipment.

A favorite and loudly voiced argument of the subversives who opposed the Walsh-Healey measure when it was before the Congress of the United States was the statement that the application of its terms to government contracts would disrupt industry. But the law has been administered for eighteen months and every commodity purchased in contracts totaling nearly five hundred million dollars has been produced in plants applying the forty-hour week and eight-hour day, paying the prevailing rate of wages, without the use of convict labor or child labor, with the one exception of the cotton textile industry, where, temporarily, the employment of young people between the ages of 16 years and 18 years is permitted in certain circumstances.

The enactment of the Walsh-Healey bill and its administration is a striking illustration of the social benefits of a public policy based on limiting the expenditure of government funds to contractors who apply fair labor conditions.

TAXES ON FOOD HEAVY

Out of every dollar the average American family spends, 33 cents goes for food. Six cents of this portion is taken by hidden taxes, according to a recent survey. A loaf of bread carries fifty-three taxes, a quart of milk is taxed fifty-seven times, and one-sixth of the cost of a cup of tea represents taxes.

United States Delegates Are Named To Geneva World Labor Conference

President Roosevelt has appointed Frieda S. Miller of the New York State Department of Labor and Carter Goodrich, United States labor commissioner at Geneva, Switzerland, as United States government delegates to the twenty-fourth conference of the International Labor Organization, convening at Geneva in June.

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, Boston, was appointed employer delegate, and Robert Watt of the American Federation of Labor was appointed labor delegate.

Resignation Submitted By Director of I. L. O.

Harold B. Butler has resigned as director of the International Labor Office, according to word from Geneva, Switzerland. His resignation, which will take effect late this year, was tendered to the governing body of the I. L. O. at its regular quarterly session last month. According to reports from London, Butler is expected to head a new research college at Oxford University, which has been endowed by Lord Nuffield, chairman of the board of the Morris Motors Company. The purpose of the college will be to link research in social studies with the practical demands of modern government and industry.

No decision as to Mr. Butler's successor will be taken until late this year. Among those who are being prominently mentioned are the three assistant directors: John G. Winant, United States; Edward J. Phelan, Ireland, and Adrian Tixier, France.

In tendering his resignation to the governing body, Butler reminded them that, though his appointment had been made for ten years, he had indicated at the time that he did not desire to remain for so long a period.

"I need hardly assure the governing body," he said, "that I am not making this request without long and anxious reflection, or without having carefully weighed all the consequences to the organization. I am glad to think that my successor will be able to take office at a time when the prestige and standing of the organization remain unabated, despite the difficulties caused by the recent depression and political troubles of the last few years."

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Run o' the Hook

By GEO. S. HOLLIS
President Typographical Union No. 21

The following are unofficial figures, issued from Indianapolis, on the I. T. U. election held last week, and represent returns received from 682 unions up to Tuesday, May 31:

President—Baker 35,154, Howard 21,946.

First Vice-President—Barrett 28,403, Whittle 27,663.

Second Vice-President—Conley 30,468, Mills 24,292.

Secretary-Treasurer—Randolph 28,588, Schaudt 27,467.

Board of Auditors (one to be elected)—Harvey 32,038, Mayers 21,426.

Agent Union Printers' Home (one)—Cantwell 29,537, Spears 19,187.

Trustees Union Printers' Home (three)—Pferdesteller 27,246, Baker 27,169, Ogg, 27,043, Springfield 25,453, Fairclough 21,639, Sonntag 18,965, Cook 12,951.

Delegates to A. F. of L. (five)—Clemens 32,138, Harris 29,096, Manning 28,195, DiPietro 25,090, Mitchell 24,471, Gill 23,510, Trotter 23,012, Simons 21,536, Connolly 19,608, Morrison 19,427, Martel 19,195.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (one)—Holland 32,560, Davidson 20,314.

The final total vote will probably reach 60,000. The above figures show all candidates on the ticket designated "Independent" as being in the lead, with the exception of Barrett for first vice-president, Randolph for secretary-treasurer and Baker for Home trustee, who were on the ticket designated "Progressive." For the two first-named offices the contesting candidates' standings have varied from day to day during the week, according to daily press reports. These returns also show the defeat of Frank Morrison, the veteran secretary of the A. F. of L., who has represented the I. T. U. in that body for more than forty years. Variation from the above figures may appear in later daily newspaper reports, but except in two or three instances would not likely change the relative standing of the candidates. The official count will begin at Indianapolis next Monday.

Services for Robert A. Fleming, member of the "Chronicle" chapel, who departed this life May 27, were held at 11 a. m. last Tuesday at the mortuary

of James H. Reilly & Co. They were conducted by San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, with which Mr. Fleming had been affiliated for twenty-nine years. He was born in Ontario, Canada, was 68 years old and had been a member of the International Typographical Union since 1890. Mr. Fleming's death was attributed to injuries he suffered in an accident which befell him about two months ago, with broncho-pneumonia indicated as a contributory cause. Several years of his life were devoted to work in behalf of the union. He had served as a member of its executive committee a number of terms and was one of the organization's delegates to the 1923 (Atlanta) convention of the International Typographical Union. Although he had not been in the best of health for some time, he attended the meetings of his local union quite regularly. Mr. Fleming was the husband of the late Mary Fleming and stepfather of Marcus McCabe. Interment of his remains was at Woodlawn Memorial Park. Messrs. Harry Bersner, C. F. Crawford, H. P. Gassaway, A. E. Nelson, J. J. Sullivan and Dominic Zari, all chapel associates of Mr. Fleming, were the pallbearers.

Several new players have shown up at the softball diamond the last two weeks, replacing the convalescents. Newcomers are D. J. Piro, Harry Bugler, Everett Johnson and Harvey Bell. Bob Slattery and Larry Gallick, two charter members of the squad who have been out with minor injuries, are reported to be ready for action. The team made it two straight last Sunday, winning 16 to 11, over a sandlot aggregation. Another game is scheduled for 10 a. m. Sunday at James Rolph Jr. diamond, Potrero avenue and Army street. Any union printer who wishes to join the team will be extended a hearty welcome. Oscar Anderson (retired) also made it two in a row last Sunday—as a spectator.

The following article, from the latest issue of the "Inland Printer," will interest many of the "old guard" printers in San Francisco, where its subject is still well known: "To celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his association with the Hearst organization, a golden jubilee testimonial dinner was given recently for George Pancoast, chief engineer and mechanical director of the Hearst chain of newspapers. Sometimes called 'the Edison of the printing industry,' Mr. Pancoast not only has many inventions to his credit, but he has designed and supervised the building of practically every plant in the extensive chain. In 1897 he brought out his adjustable 'fudge' for inserting last minute news flashes; he is even better known for his invention and subsequent development of the Pancoast color press. From his first faulty model in 1897 he developed the twenty-four cylinder press, in which the web of paper, instead of going under one cylinder and over the second, passed under both cylinders and printed one color on top of the other. Mr. Pancoast also was among the pioneer contributors to the development of

newspaper halftone reproduction. His first newspaper experience was at the age of 13, when he became an apprentice in the composing room of the 'University Press' of Cambridge, Mass. From there he went to the Boston 'Globe.' As a full-fledged journeyman typesetter in 1888, he landed a job with the San Francisco 'Examiner'—at that time the only Hearst newspaper—and has worked for Mr. Hearst ever since. Recently the New York 'Journal and American' issued a special edition honoring Mr. Pancoast, who, at 75, claims he has no intention of retiring from active newspaper service."

Shopping News Chapel Notes

Charlie Cantrell returned from his vacation with a brand new set of bicusps, molars, eye-teeth and what have you! Charlie also sojourned at the hot springs for a brief spell. His vacation put him in fine fettle and he looks fit.

Arthur Linkous didn't do much traveling during his vacation. Sort of hung around doing odd jobs here and there, and having a lot of fun with the two young daughters of the family.

Earl Fay knocked off work Friday night with the intention of burning up the Redwood Highway as far as Eureka. We expect him back in another week.

John Daigneault paid the chapel a visit last Saturday. Came in to tell us how that carbuncle developed on the back of his neck. That extra tilt to the neck and head, when looking to the top of those N'Yawk skyscrapers caused the trouble, according to Jack. But Jack looks tops after spending a month in the factory of the Mergenthaler Company in Brooklyn.

The chapel boasts of a rootin' tootin', two-gun he-man of the wild and woolly West. And he's a deputy sheriff, too, b'gosh. Carries an official badge and all the accoutrements that go with it. Was sent out with a posse to bring in the West's worst bad man, and took him single-handed. This husky blond young fellow, of Nordic extraction, is none other than our machinist-operator, Carl Groth. He's done some union organizing in the Idaho and northwest country, is a university man, and, believe it or not, he has only one weakness, that being a passion for limburger on rye. Eats a couple of pounds a week. Whew!

Stanley Dunn turned his slip "tf" a week ago Monday and beat it off to Stockton. Said he expected to be gone "a couple or three days." Here it is Tuesday and we haven't seen him. We rather suspicion a good-looking female lurking around the habitat of Stanley while in Stockton.

Ye scribe will be on vacation for the next two weeks climbing the mountains and fishing a little in the Tahoe National Forest vicinity. We take this means of expressing our sincere appreciation to the membership for having selected us as one of the union's delegates to the California State Federation of Labor convention. We shall represent the union as a whole and defend its integrity as we would our own. Common sense and impartiality in convention deliberations will be our aim and purpose. Thank you!

POPULAR LABOR EDITOR ILL

Al. Baum, the well-known and popular labor editor of the "Examiner," was forced to undergo an operation for appendicitis last week. His many friends will be pleased to learn that reports from the hospital are most encouraging and that his condition warrants the belief that he will shortly be able to resume his duties.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Following is partial mailer vote for candidates for I. T. U. offices:

San Francisco—Baker 30, Howard 52; Barrett 62, Whittle 10; Conley 10, Mills 60; Randolph 71, Schaudt 8. By a very close vote Harold I. Christie was defeated for delegate to the I. T. U. convention by P. R. Gaskill.

Los Angeles No. 9—Baker 89, Howard 18; Barrett 23, Whittle 81; Conley 82, Mills 18; Randolph 22, Schaudt 84. For local officers of No. 9 (run-off), Bassett 44, Hudson 12, Whitaker 25, Wohlfard 26; vice-president, Hamner 72; recording secretary (run-off), Breslin 39, Grinninger 18, Huffman 50; financial secretary, Elimo Mathiesen 83; delegate to I. T. U. convention, Gilliland 48, Whitaker 59; for one-half of 1 per cent assessment (run-off), Yes 53, No 53. One hundred and seven ballots were cast out of a possible 109.

St. Louis No. 3—Baker 129, Howard 19. Secretary-treasurer, M. T. D. U., Anderson (incumbent) 55, Roberts 88. Whitaker (incumbent, supported by Roberts) was defeated for secretary by Andy Stewart (anti-Roberts). President Du Bois was re-elected without opposition.

Representative Lepp reports having received "whole-hearted co-operation of printer unions in his efforts to organize mailer unions." Lepp further says: "Mount Morris case delayed primarily because bookbinders have contracts over ninety-three mailers for the present. Negotiations with the bookbinders will no doubt clear up the case as soon as their present contract expires—May, 1939."

Lepp organized forty-four members into a mailer union in Louisville, Ky., and is awaiting release of pressmen's contract to proceed with negotiations for a mailer contract under the I. T. U. Representative Lepp reports having completed negotiations in Sioux City, Iowa, as follows: "Printers and mailers met jointly. It was the first demonstration of what can be accomplished with such understanding. The mailers have settled for a scale of 77½ cents per hour and have a two-year contract, with an opening provision in it for wages at the end of the year. All the necessary requirements of I. T. U. laws are incorporated in the contract, including stencil machines."

To Conscript Wealth

The Senate Military Affairs Committee made public this week a report approving legislation which would compel everyone having net wealth of \$1000 or more to lend money to the government in war time.

Overriding objections raised by the War, Navy and Treasury departments, the committee recommended the measure to the Senate with this statement:

"The surest way to prevent this country from being drawn into a future war is to draft money as well as man power.

"When the financial tycoons and large manufacturers realize that they will have to lend the bulk of the money necessary to finance the next

war at an extremely low rate of interest they will hesitate to use the forces at their command to propagandize the general public into a war hysteria."

Remington-Rand Decision Pleases President of Machinists' Union

President Arthur O. Wharton of the International Association of Machinists expressed pleasure at the Supreme Court's decision denying Remington-Rand, Inc., a review of an N.L.R.B. decision against it.

"The Supreme Court in denying certiorari refused to condone further delay in carrying out the order of the board which includes the reinstatement of 4000 strikers," Wharton said. "In the decisions handed down in the Remington-Rand case the board and the courts have written an interesting chapter in the annals of labor justice condemning union-busting tactics, such as the Mohawk Valley plan.

"We hope that in so far as formulas for labor disputes are concerned, the Supreme Court ruling marks the 'Last of the Mohicans'."

MURPHY'S CANDIDACY

Sheriff Daniel C. Murphy, candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor at the August primaries, will address an open meeting of the Twenty-sixth District Democratic Club this (Friday) evening at Collingwood Hall, Eighteenth and Collingwood streets, at 8 o'clock. A program of select entertainment will be offered. All voters, regardless of party affiliation, are cordially invited to attend.

Lag in Re-employment

Only 70,000 persons were added to the payrolls in April, when 400,000 is the average increase of that month, Secretary of Labor Perkins stated in her monthly report.

"Compared with last year at this time," the report goes, "the level of factory employment was down by 22 per cent and payrolls by 33 per cent. It is estimated that there were 1,900,000 fewer wage earners in factories than in April, 1937, and that their weekly payrolls were \$70,000,000 smaller.

"The more pronounced decrease in payrolls than in employment from March to April reflected further curtailment of operating time."



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McSheehy and 7-Cent Fare

"Seven-cent fare and what the people can do about it" will be the subject of Supervisor James B. McSheehy's message when he talks before a meeting to be held at the Redmen's Hall next Monday, June 6, at 8 p. m.

The meeting is called by the Twenty-second Assembly District and Twenty-seventh Assembly District Political Unity Clubs of the California Federation for Political Unity.

Fitzgerald Ames, prominent young San Francisco attorney, will preside at the meeting.

Supervisor McSheehy has fought consistently against paying the exorbitant price asked by the Market Street Railroad Corporation. His plan for rapid transit, he claims, could be initiated at a fraction of the cost of other schemes and has the advantage of improving transportation immediately. McSheehy's plan calls for the use of buses and the gradual elimination of outmoded services.

McSheehy will use this opportunity to acquaint more people with his plan of rapid and inexpensive transit. The California Federation of Political Unity Assembly Clubs invites the public to hear this presentation of facts on this most important subject.

RELIEF COSTS AT RECORD HIGH

Preliminary estimates indicate that six months of depression and increasing unemployment sent the cost of all public relief during April to approximately \$250,000,000—the highest in the history of the W.P.A. Prospects for the immediate future indicate that the rise will continue unchecked until late summer.

CLEAN-UP DRIVE UP TO SCHEDULE

San Francisco's clean-up and beautification drive in preparation for the Exposition was "up to schedule" for the twenty-first week of activities as set by the Citizens' City Beautiful Committee, according to the weekly progress bulletin issued by Dr. Adolph E. Schmidt, supervisor, chairman of the committee. "The whole city is responding," said Dr. Schmidt. "There is not one section in which outstanding evidence of the effectiveness of our drive is not to be seen."

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Dan F. McLaughlin - - - - - President
Geo. J. Asmussen - - - - - Secretary

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, May 27, 1938

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Apartment Janitors No. 14, Russell I. Dreyer vice Bill La Fluor; Can Workers No. 20278, Floyd Hale vice Theodore Woolever; Cooks No. 44, Bud Fisher vice Walter Hurd; Motion Picture Projectionists, W. G. Woods, E. W. Parker, vice F. M. Billingsley, Anthony L. Noriega; Photographers No. 21168, Harold P. Perazzo vice William Qualls; Retail Department Store Employees No. 1100, L. Vail, A. Rosenbaum, M. Brown, F. Cohen, vice C. Higgins, G. Deck, H. Brisbee, A. Bellante; Teamsters No. 85, William J. Conboy vice Louis Molinari; Barbers No. 148, Ludwig Keller, David Dunsmore, suspended by the International. Delegates seated, and suspension accepted.

Applications for Affiliation—Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350, with two delegates, Louis A. Molinari, Henry Raffo. San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Roller Makers' Union No. 5, Earle Hargraves. Referred to Organizing Committee.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. From Congressman Richard Welch, stating he will oppose the enactment of the Pettingill bill allowing interference with the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act. Congressman Franck R. Havenner, submitting copy of H. R. 7537, intro-

duced by him and passed by the House, for the relief of certain stevedores employed on San Francisco transport docks in 1934. Seine and Line Fishermen's Union of San Pedro, announcing they have been chartered by the International Seamen's Union of America, and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor Building and Construction Trades Council, announcing they have indorsed Daniel C. Murphy, candidate for governor.

Referred to Secretary—Central Labor Council of San Joaquin County, inquiry as to union status of Schmidt Lithographing Company, with direction to report the company is fair.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Notice of Los Angeles Central Labor Council that the Pep Boys, or Retail Hardware and Auto Parts Salesmen's Union of Los Angeles, is on the unfair list. From American Federation of Labor, stating the last convention indorsed the Housing Act passed by Congress and requesting central bodies to support such legislation. Circular letter of Upholsters No. 28, giving names of firms entitled to the use of the union label.

Referred to Officers: Five-year report of the work of the Department of Industrial Relations, submitted by Director T. A. Reardon.

Complied With Request: American Federation of Labor, urging that local unions continue the boycott against the Kohler Company of Kohler, Wis., and support the strike of Federal Labor Union No. 18545.

Referred to Executive Committee: Civil Service Janitors No. 66, in opposition to the practice of the Municipal Railway transferring disabled employees as janitors to the School Department, thus breaking down the conditions of Local No. 66. Hospital and Institutional Employees, removing their delegate, Henry Kahan, without replacement. Automotive Trades Council, complaint against Kreiger & Sons, 3645 Geary street, presented by Auto Mechanics No. 1305. Millinery Workers No. 40, complaint against J. Blum Hat Company, 942 Market street. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A, complaint against M. Moxer's Beauty Shop, 323 Sutter street. American Red Cross, appeal for donation to a China relief fund.

Referred to Educational Committee: Request of Federation of Teachers No. 61 that Council's educational committee be permitted to co-operate with the curriculum committee of the Board of Education, with the aim in view that correct instruction be furnished as to the purposes and ideals of organized labor, and to clear up much misunderstanding on the part of the general public.

Resolutions—Secretary O'Connell presented a resolution, "In Memoriam—Laura Molleda," former secretary of Waitresses' Union No. 48, and member of the executive committee of the Labor Council. Adopted by a rising vote, and delegates standing in silence for one minute. (See copy of resolution elsewhere in this issue.)

Resolution presented by President Shelley, in denunciation of countries proposing systems opposite to the theory of American democracy, and protesting against a proposed meeting of the German-American Bund, a Nazi organization, to be held in San Francisco during Memorial Day week. Adopted. (See copy of resolution elsewhere in this issue.)

Report of Executive Committee—Wage scales and agreements of Bakers No. 24 with wholesale and retail bakeries, with favorable modifications explained by representatives of union, including vacations with pay; committee recommended indorsement subject to indorsement of international union. Garage Employees' representative explained modifications in wage scale to be provided to overcome practice of car owners parking their cars on the streets instead of in garages in the night time, and inserting provisions for vacations with pay in several of the agreements;

indorsed with the suggested amendments, subject to approval of the international union and with the usual admonition. Wage scale and agreement of Grocery Clerks, containing several improvements; recommended indorsement, subject to approval of the international union. Wage scale and agreement of Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921, indorsed by the Joint Council of Teamsters of this city; approved, with the usual admonition. Citation to be issued to Electrical Workers No. 6 regarding representation in the Council. Resolution of Machinists No. 68 relative to conditions in camps for single men; referred for investigation to the officers, and for necessary re-drafting to conform with the facts found, and transmission of the amended resolution to the proper authorities. Invitation of the C. I. O. Industrial Council of San Francisco that Council join in making reply to the Committee of Forty-three on June 3 at the Civic Auditorium; referred to Council's special committee on that subject. After hearing Mr. Randall Larsen in behalf of the Community Chest, committee recommended that the president appoint a special committee to meet with the executive committee of the Community Chest to make a study of the work of the Chest and make recommendations to the Council and affiliated unions in such matters. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Building Service Employees are meeting with much success in the bowling tournament, and thank all who participate. Culinary Workers are still on strike against the Olympic club; after discussion, motion was made been beaten by thugs hired by representatives of the club; after discussion, motion was made instructing the executive committee to make an investigation and protest to the proper authorities. Laundry Workers reported that they have knowledge of what is transpiring in the Olympic Club fight. Painters have signed new agreement with the Master Painters' Association, wherein they are regulating the use of spray gun, which is to be used only in certain cases. Shoe Clerks reported that Florsheim shoes can be purchased in union stores. Culinary Workers reported they have signed up the Central Valley Project with the official in charge. The Sailors have signed up with the Alaska Packers' Association with no reduction in pay; are now taking a vote to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and the vote looks favorable; they are opposing any donations to the Seamen's Church Institute by the Community Chest.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended the affiliation of Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 360, with Louis Molinari and Henry Raffo as delegates. Recommended the affiliation of the San Francisco and East Bay Ink Roller Makers' Union No. 5, with Earle Hargraves as delegate. Report concurred in.

Motion was made and adopted that a vote of thanks and appreciation be tendered to the Union Label Section, its officers and special committee, for their splendid work and management of the Union Label Exhibition, which proved to be a creditable and successful demonstration in behalf of the organized labor movement of San Francisco.

New Business—Moved that the officers be instructed to investigate the matters reported in connection with the Olympic Club; motion carried. Moved to place the Boussum Photographic Studio on the "We Don't Patronize List." Motion carried.

Receipts, \$1574.10; expenditures, \$355.49.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Rich men in England and France are buying dollar securities on account of the war scare. Patriotism and high finance never go together in any country.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Boussum Photographic Studios, 2320 Mission, 133 Geary.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
Florsheim Shoe Company Stores.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Photo-Chrome Company, 4240 Hollis, Emeryville.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster streets.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Resolutions

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council
Friday, May 20, 1938

PROTESTING GERMAN BUND MEETING

Whereas, There are in Europe several countries whose systems are directly opposite to our own theory of American democracy, in which countries labor organizations have been disbanded and prohibited and their properties confiscated; and

Whereas, In several of these countries at the present time there is being carried on a crusade based on religious intolerance, racial hatred and bitterness; and

Whereas, There is to be held in San Francisco during Memorial Day week-end a meeting of the German-American Bund, a Nazi organization in this country; and

Whereas, Such organizations as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, various Jewish and other religious organizations have protested the holding of this embryo "storm troop" organization meeting and recorded their disapproval of it; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has gone on record as being opposed to the introduction and spreading of any alien "isms" which are a menace to our American democracy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council voices its protest against this meeting, and renews its pledge to continue its fight for the preservation of American democracy; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the press of San Francisco.

IN MEMORIAM—LAURA MOLLEDA

Whereas, Laura Molleda, for many years secretary of Waitresses' Union Local No. 48, and for many successive terms a member of the executive committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, after a protracted illness has gone to her reward, with the love and respect of all who knew her in the organized labor movement of San Francisco; and

Whereas, Laura Molleda gained the confidence, friendship and high regard of all her fellow trade unionists by her strict attention to duty, her zealous interest in the welfare of the members of her craft, and her unswerving loyalty to the organized labor movement that made her a dependable and valuable officer and member in the many struggles and undertakings that have marked labor's history and development in the last three decades in this community, a record of responsibility and achievement in which Laura Molleda took an important and distinguished part; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers and delegates of the San Francisco Labor Council mourn the loss of Laura Molleda; that we honor her memory, and that we tender profound sympathy to her many friends and associates in the organized labor movement; and that as a further token of respect this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Council, and that copies thereof be forwarded to Waitresses' Union Local No. 48 and to the international union.

DEPARTMENT STORE UNION PICNIC

The annual picnic of the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local 1100, will be held this year on Sunday, July 10, at Neptune Beach Grove, Alameda. Local 1100 being the largest in San Francisco, and with its entire membership actively promoting the sale of tickets, it is expected that this will be the banner union picnic of the season. The proceeds of the picnic will go

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to swell the union's reserve and defense fund in preparation for any eventualities that may arise should by any chance the negotiations for a new agreement with the department stores employer group during the next few months not result successfully. Dancing and the usual sport features will be provided.

"PROLOGUE TO GLORY"

The most successful of all Federal Theater productions in San Francisco, "Prologue to Glory," the Abraham Lincoln classic dealing with that period of his life when he lived and worked as a store clerk in New Salem, Ill., will be held over at the Alcazar another week, closing Saturday night, June 11. "Prologue to Glory" has broken all local Federal Theater box office records. Saturday afternoon matinees for students and young people have been particularly successful. "Squaring the Circle," a farce comedy, will open at the Alcazar Monday night, June 13.

GREEN'S SPEECH INDORSED

Louis K. Comstock, president of the Merchants' Association of New York, urged capital and labor to accept the principles of co-operation enunciated in a radio speech by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Application of Green's proposals, Comstock said, would "solve America's industrial problem and enable the country to make long strides toward the employment of millions who are now jobless."

M'GRADY TO SPEAK IN DETROIT

Edward F. McGrady, Radio Corporation of America's director of labor relations, will give his first public address since he left the Department of Labor at the thirty-fourth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America, at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, June 12-16. McGrady's talk, to be heard on June 13, will be titled "Labor, Industry and the Public."

SALMON FLEET ON WAY NORTH

Since the settlement of wage and hour controversies between the Alaska fishermen and the canners last week, several vessels of the fishing fleet have left for the Bristol Bay salmon fishing grounds. The packers' vessels Kvichak and Chirikof sailed Tuesday, and the Red Salmon Canning Company's freighter American Star Wednesday.

TO FEATURE AMERICAN COMPOSER

The Bay Region Symphony to be conducted by Walter Herbert on Tuesday, June 14, in the Veterans' Auditorium will bring another first performance to San Francisco—the "First Symphony," by Aaron Copland, an American composer, who is fast making his way into the realms of the great.

Asks Supreme Court Review of Jail Sentence for Picketing

Joseph V. Voorhees has asked the Supreme Court of the United States to review validity of a four-month jail sentence imposed on him as a result of conviction of violating an anti-picketing injunction in Austin, Minn.

Voorhees charged that the injunction itself was illegal under the Minnesota statute prohibiting anti-picketing injunctions in labor cases.

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War on City Slums

With a total of \$28,300,000 earmarked for low-rent housing projects in seven Pennsylvania cities, the Keystone State has assumed a prominent position in the vanguard of the nation's war against slums.

Seven other localities, for which funds have not yet been earmarked, have established local housing authorities as the first step in attacking their slum problems, according to Nathan Straus, Administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

These fourteen local housing authorities are all eager to participate in the government's slum clearance program, whereby the United States Housing Authority lends up to 90 per cent of the development cost of low-rent housing projects and then contributes annual subsidies to make sure that the dwelling rents will remain within the means of low-income families.

Pennsylvania bears the distinction of being a pioneer in low-rent housing. Carl Mackley Houses in Philadelphia, built by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, was one of the first low-cost multiple dwelling developments in this country. Philadelphia also has a low-rent project, Hill Creek, built by the government.

Highway Death and Manners

(From "Father Meets Son," by J. P. McEvoy)

It doesn't matter so much if you are walking down the street and you are rude enough to push someone aside; but if you are rude enough to push him aside with a three-ton motor going sixty miles an hour you'll kill him.

You can elbow your way through a crowd if you are impolite, and do no damage at all. But when you elbow your way through traffic with your bad manners stepped up a hundred horsepower you're bound to do a lot of damage to a lot of innocent people.

For every accident caused by high speeding there are a thousand caused by low breeding. Is it coincidence that the nation which leads in fatalities lags in formalities? The American may not be the most uncivil citizen on two feet, but he is certainly the prize terror on four wheels.

One-Man Car Appeal

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals this week was asked to rule the Market Street Railway's one-man cars from the streets of the city.

"Dead man control" of the cars is not only ridiculous but dangerous, Henry Heidelberg, assistant city attorney, told the court, which is hearing the appeal of the city from the decision of the Federal District Court that the San Francisco law prohibiting one-man cars was unconstitutional.

The case was taken under submission after day-long arguments.

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